WASHINGTON.

Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and

THURSDAY, MAY 1, 1854.

We copy below, from other journals, some just reflections on the recently-exploded second plot for the invasion of Cuba, and on the prompt measures of the PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES for the frustrajury in New Orleans willing to inflict punishment on the contrivers of the former disgraceful scheme, gave hopes of impunity for a second enterprise and encouraged the pseudo-patriotic fraternity to try it again. We hope, should the evidence of intert prove as clear in this case as it was in the former. New York jury will be found less indulgent to such infractions of the lew than that of New Orleans proved to be, and that its violators will be taught a lesson that will last them for the rest of their lives. We trust, also, that any others who are men among us yet who dream of plucking the "gem of may sympathize with the detected offenders, or the Antilles" from the coronet of Queen Isabelle. Who these may be so lax in their sense of duty as to entertain parties are, or what are their plans, nobody knows very defia disposition to join in any similar scheme, will now discover that it is not so easy, even in this widely-extended and free country, to mature plots against the public peace and honor without risk of discovery and prevention. There is no country in which the People are so free as this from espionage, yet none in which the eye of the Government is more wide awake and more prompt to lay its hand on evil-doers. In the case now before us, some days before there was a whisper of the plot in the public papers, the PRESIDENT had knowledge of the movements of the conspirators, and had transmitted orders to the proper officers at several Southern seaperts to seize the vessels and apprehend the individuals engaged in the expedition,

an invasion of the Island of Cuba, with which well-autheneicated intelligence has recently familiarized the public mind, have at length assumed such shape and substance as t justify the interference of the Executive Government, and to call forth a proclamation. This is the second time in a period of less than two years that expeditions have been set on foot in the United States, through the agency of foreign adventurers of desperate fortunes, who have nothing to hezard and every thing to gain by the chance of revolution on the rich island against which their-wicked and mercenery plans have been and are still directed. It therefore becomes a serious squestion, whether the present laws are adequate to the punishment of these renegadec and robbers who infest our cities, and who, by their mal-practices, might embreil us in collision with foreign Powers. If such an expedition should succeed in landing and wresting Cuba from its rightful owner, our accountability to Spain, under

FROM THE PHILADELPHIA WORTH AMERICAN.

THE PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION:-The movements f

the solemn obligations of a treaty, would be but indifferently fulfilled by enswering that every reasonable preceution had been employed to prevent its organization. This Covernment stands bound in good feith to arrest every such scheme. and to provide the necessary smeans of vigilance and force in executing its treaty stipulations. Whatever embarrassment or injury, therefore, might result from an invasion tike this would fall upon the Government, and not upon the criminals, whom justice should visit with the sternest penalties.

Considerations of public policy, as well as of integrity and honor, require that these hostile expeditions against the territory of a neighboring Power, with which we hold relations of friendship, should be put down by the strong arm of force, as they have been condemned by the strong goice of moral and enlightened opinion all over the country. They are not redeemed even-although that would furnish no justification for outraging laws or treaties-by the pretended merit of a popular to neighboring and friendly Powers. Mr. FILLMORE does gacy. And if we may justly denounce the foreign adventurers, who, disregarding the obligations of hospitality, and the protection afforded against the tyranny of their recent masters, come here to violate our neutrality, what is to be thought of those of our own citizens who give them "aid-and comfort ?" . Ignorance may be pleaded in the one case, but there is no such extenuation in the other. For our part, we should welcome the conviction and exemplary punishment of all engaged in these lawless enterprises as a public benefit, for the influence that it would exert in intimidating the week and in restraining the strong. And in this connection we regard it as discreditable to the administration of the law in New Orleans, that the persons implicated in the former expedition against Cuba were allowed to go "unwhipt of jus-

President FILLMORE's proclemation is a most proper and well-conceived paper, which will challenge the respect of good and law-abiding men of affinarties, and attract the confidence of foreign Governments, ac exhibiting a purpose appor our part to comply with every demand of duty, and to preserve peace with friendly nations. We like this prompt and efficient mode of action at headquarters; and the President may rest assured that his course will be vindicated by the great majority of the country, however much it may be deprecated by those who have particular objects to serve or selfish interests to advance. He holds his place under an oath to see the laws faithfully executed; and whatever may be the policy of those laws in the estimation of this or that community, or of one or another section, it is his enjoined duty to have them carried into effect by all the power placed at his our President will execute the laws with regard to them just disposal, and while so engaged he deserves to be and will be as he will enforce the laws which operate upon our own citizens sustained. And the occasion is both a becoming and a fit in relation to their home matters. Faction which looks to the one for us to say that in the whole administration of the Go- disturbance of our peace with other nations, and faction which vernment, although encompassed by extraordinary difficulties. and cramped by the disaffection of professing friends, President FILLMORE has proved himself equal to all his response bilities, and justified that high confidence which a long and eminent public career had inspired, the fullness of which led to the selection by which his present elevation was accomplished. If prudence, sagacity, justice, and integrity are qualities which should commend a public man to the favor of his country, the present Executive, in all that concerns the tain, to their fullest extent, the constitution and the laws great interests with which he is charged, has season not only is not confined to a mere threat to arrest and bring to trial all to be proud of his fame, but to be grateful for the emergencies which have arisen for the development of these striking excellences of character. We speak of him as the Chief Executive, administering the affairs of a Government which stands as the wonder if not the envy of the civilized world. With the small concerns of place and the dispensation of patronage our national fame. That such monitions will be properly apwe have nothing to do. The disappointed will censure and preciated by the large mass of the American people, we canthe diseatisfied will carp; but there is a mighty opinion above and beyond the office-hunting tribe, which it should be the pride of every elevated statesman to gain and to hold; and that opinion has paid liberal homage to the worth and to and there to sustain them in their clamor. But we hazard the abilities of MILLARD FILLMORE. In the midst of danger nothing in saying that ninety-nine hundreths of the law-lovhe has been calm; surrounded by conflicting counsels he has ling citizens of the land will award to the President all praise been wise; assailed by unprincipled demagogues he has been for this prompt and energetic move to uphold the sanctity of generous; embarrassed by the excesses of sectional parties the laws. he has stood steadfast to the Constitution; and upon every question of Whig policy he has shown fidelity and zeal.

FROM THE NEW YORK COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER. It is beyond all comprehension how American gentlem can be so far forgetful of the rights of property, of the dictates of honor, and the principle of common honesty, of international comity, and of the reverence and obedience to which the laws of their own country are entitled, as to be found at the head of, or in any way participators in, such a movement as this projected descent upon Cuba. We cannot under-We supposed that the standard of national morality was much higher than this. Were Cuba in open revolt against some additional act of oppression on the part of her Government-were she courageously and resolutely fighting for her own freedom against a tyrant-we could conceive that chivalrous republicans would find it hard work to stand by as idle spectators of the determined efforts of so near a neigh-bor in her struggle for freedom. But no such incentive ex-

ists, as any impartial person will allow. The projected exedition is a naked act of invasion, the motive of which cannot but be unworthy-an act which our Government must aid in preventing, or be branded as the abettor and fosterer f bands of marauders, pirates, and freebooters.

Every one who wishes well to his country must regret also the attempts to throw ridicale alike upon these projected breaches of national good faith and the resolute and praiseworthy efforts of our own Government to preserve justice to a friendly Power, and maintain its own reputation before the world. We do not believe that with the intelligent people of this community such attempts to undermine the national sense of justice can produce any serious effect; but the aim tion of that nefarious project and the prosecution of is no less to be condemned. The people of this city will its authors. We suppose that the failure to find a konor the United States Marshal for the promptitude and good judgment with which he has acted in this business. disclosures resulting from his vigilance and energy have proved beyond all successful denial that a monstrous wrong to Spain and in effect an even greater wrong to the United Stateswas about to be perpetrated by persons intending to sail from this port. The iniquity has been very happily "nipped in the bud," we trust not " to bloom hereafter.

TROM THE NEW YORK " EXPRESS."

THE TEACHINGS OF "MANIFEST DESTINY."-APT SCHO ARSHIP .- Our news columns, the few days past, have resorded many facts, and alleged facts, going to show that there nitely as yet. But suspicion is sufficiently substantiated to demonstrate that Cuba is not to be let alone. Government, it will be seen, is doing its atmost to circumvent the plans of the freeboters, but we fear the prize is too tempting to be successfully resisted for any great length of time.

Covetousness is too often considered a weekness in crime, as it is when it impels or stimulates to the commission of crime. A dangerous and wicked passion to indulge in the individual, it is infinitely more dangerous and wicked when a whole nation falls a victim to it.

Covetousness had a good deal to do with the annexation of Cexas, and still more so with the appropriation of Mexican erritory which followed the consummation of that act. "The comp and circumstance of glorious war" had their temptations, but these were only the gild, the polish, the varmishing over of the selfishness which lay at the bottom of the desire to acquire" from Mexico much of the richest part of her do minions. This is a historical truth, in which all moralists will agree, howsoever politicians may differ.

As with individuals, so with nations, covetou with what it feeds upon. Give it a little now, and anon it will want more. It is never satisfied, but is ever crying, "Give, give, give." We obtained Texas, and a good slice of Mexican territory. We paused awhile to contemplate the glittering gains that had fallen to our lot in California. The novelty of that is passing away, and now is coming back again a desire for further "acquisitions." Into what new dangers is this accursed just of territorial spoliation to

The "manifest desting" ideas, which took deep root with ome of our people about the time they annexed Texas, and which afterwards flourished during the Mexican war, must have room for expansion. This thirst for "land stealing" is one which it is easier to excite than to quench in a country like ours, brimful of adventurers and "manifest destiny men" from all querters of the world. The part of true patriotism and wise statesmanship should be to keep in check, and notas certain leaders of "the Democracy" love to do-give scope o this lawless spirit of alventure, which is now in the habit of cloaking its schemes of plunder with the profession of giving liberty-and emancipation to the plundered.

FROM THE TREMPON (N. J.) STATE-CAZETTE. THE AMMINISTRATION AND THE CUBAN EXPEDITION. The prompt and energetic measures of the Administration to breek up the expeditions against Cubs, formed or forming in various parts of the country, will of course-command the approbation of all good and considerate men. Under some previous Administrations, we had reason to be ashamed o he unwillingness of the Government to restrain such lawless attempts against the peace and stability of some neighboring Governments. Some of our Presidents have seemed more anxious to stand well-with these lawless classes of men than to preserve the faith of the nation, solemnly plighted by treaty not stoop, we are pleased to see, to such base means of ac-

quiring popularity. FROM THE GEORGETOWN REPORTER.

Every American heart, we feel assured, will rejoice at the ust and patriotic course which shines forth as clear as the neridian sun in the recent proclamation of the President : we allude to the one just issued in regard to the second highhanded attempt of the Guban pirates. Dead as they appear to be to sel sense of the national honor, and determined as they seem to be to rush modly into irretrievable ruin, it will a subject of gratulation to the American people that the officers to whom they have delegated the exercise of their overeignty are fully alive to the responsibilities of the national faitheand the moral sense of mankind. Heretofore the American authorities have reasoned with these wayward men, but it was like grappling with the wind, and it has for a second time become necessary to interpose the stern mandate of the Executive against them; and with the consequences involved in this action of the President lying in their path, it will be wonderful indeed if these pests of civilized society, should they persist in their nefarious designs, escape the punishment they so richly merit.

SHOW THE ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE.

The Proclamation of the President against the Cuba agitators is just such an official paper on the subject as we are proud to see, and as might have been expected from the Executive. It is explicit in language, and breathes a noble and elevated spirit. Foreign Governments from this will learn to espect the honor and faith of our country, and to know that threatens the harmony of our Union, will alike receive the stern condemnation of the President.

PROV THE RICHMONE WHIG.

The PROCLAMATION OF PRESIDENT FILLMORE, which we published yesterday, is precisely such a document as we should have expected from one whose entire executive career has been illustrated by a determination to uphold and mainengaged in the piratical attempt to invade a foreign nation; but it briefly, yet forcibly, points out to the rash and inexperienced youth of the country the folly of embarking in such an enterprise, and exhorts all good citizens to lend their aid, as far as lies in their power, to avert such a stigma upon not for a moment doubt. A few reckless and desperate adventurers will, in all probability, prate about its being a usurpation of authority, and may find unprincipled demagogues here

ANEMOLOGY.

We are indebted to the politeness of Lieut. MAURY for a copy of the Appendix to the Washington Astronomical Obreations for 1846-a masterly specimen of patient induction and of analytical reasoning. The Appendix sims to establish the relation between magnetism and the circulation of the atmosphere; and the results obtained would appear also to onfirm the "Indications" of the "Wind and Current Charts"

ublished by the same gentleman. A theory of the winds was wanting to complete the science of navigation ; and the NATIONAL OBSERVATORY bide fair to deduce such a theory, and to establish electricity as the

ruling agent. Our poets may therefore prepare to transfer their allegiand and bid farewell to that blustering old monarch who has long ruled the powers of air—. Bolus, at whose behest

"Una Eurusque Notusque ruunt, creberque procellis, Africus, et vastos volvunt ad litora fluctus."

THE CUBAN INVADERS IN NEW JERSEY.

A Perth Amboy correspondent of the Newark Daily Advertiser gives the following as a correct history of the movements of the Cuba adventurers in the State of New Jersey. The arrest of some of the instigators of this unlawful enterprise at New York, and the prompt measures that have been ta-York, and the prompt measures that have been ta-ken by the Government to prevent similar organi-of the measures of compromise. It is enough to zations from leaving other parts of the country, will probably save the nation from the disgrace that would attach to the sailing of a second expedition from its shores to attack the dominions of a friendly Power:

PERTH AMBOT, (N. J.) APRIL 26, 1851. "Information was received at the custom-house in the s rnoon of Wednesday last that a body of emigrants was to be transported from South Amboy to Sandy Hook during that night, and that a sloop chartered for that purpose is New York had been lying at the wharf for twenty-four hours. Such an arrangement being unusual, and exciting suspicion the Deputy Collector for this district, accompanied by two officers of the customs, proceeded to South Amboy to ascertain, if possible, the object of such an embarkation. fifty fine looking men landed from the steamer John Potter few moments previously were found in groups acting the emigrant, and the Captain of the sloop expected one hundred and fifty more before 11 o'clock P. M. by the Philadelphia trains. Some further conversation with the Captain results in an order to take the sloop to Perth Amboy, and anchor

there until further orders. This was promptly obeyed.
"Signals were found on board which had been given charge of the captain, and were to have been used to commu nicate with the steamer expected to be anchored off the Hoo in waiting for the emigrants. These were given up. Let ters to the Collector, U. S. District Attorney, U. S. Mar shal, at New York, were immediately prepared, and dispatched in the night by special messengers. Two of the upposed leaders of the party went to New York at three o'clock on Thursday morning in the steamer transport. A o'clock on Thursday morning in the steamer transport. A sea and day printing trace, and our printing trace, and to secure our eafety strict watch was kept on the remainder of the party until to consolidate our strength within, and to secure our eafety without. With the protection of such a tariff, and the construction of such works, there can be little reason to appresent New York in the steamer John Potter. Mr. TALLMABGE, the U. S. Marshal for New York, came down a few minutes after the departure of the boat, and consequently was unable to recognise any of the "emigrants."

FROM THE NEW YORK MIRROR OF MONDAY EVENING. THE CUBAN EXPEDITION-Arrest of Suspected Parties Six persons, who are believed to have been engaged in getting up the expedition against Cuba, were arrested on Saturday, namely, Capt. Lewis, of the steamboat Cleopatra Louis Shlesinger, a Hungarian, and one who had attained in his own country the rank of Major; John L. O'Sullivan; Wm. T. Rogers, Dr. Daniel H. Burtnett, and Jose M. San-

chez Yzanga. The amount of bail required of each to answer at court was \$3.000. Capt. Lewis and Shlesinger were alone committed in default. Yesterday at an early hour the mate of the Cleo patra was also arrested

The evidence against these parties was obtained from the men who were waiting at South Amboy to embark. They state that they were engaged to proceed to New Orleans, thence to some other American port, and finally to Cuba, and gave the names and residences of the above parties as being engaged in getting up the affair.

The steamer Cleopatra is now in the pess narines under the command of J. C. Brain; she is subjecte to the discipline of a captured vessels and sentinels, armed, pace the gangway. A more thorough search of the vesse would seem to confirm the suspicion against her. Twenty kegs of gunpowder were found secretly stowed away, and four heavy bales of soldier's blankets, each containing probably one hundred blankets

The Baltimore Chipper has published the pro ceedings of a Convention of Free Colored People, held in Cambridge (Md.) on the 20th instant, in which it was resolved to send a deputation of two persons to Liberia to examine and report upon the actual condition of things there, to enable the mempers of the Convention and other free persons of color in Maryland to decide upon the propriety of the "Clipper" remarks as follows:

" We consider this a very important movement, and truly of color of Maryland, who are disposed to improve their moral and social condition, should be satisfied by indisputable testimony of the system of government, laws, and advan- great majority of those who held that opinion. tages of the country to which they propose to remove, before they take the final step. The members of the Convention at | fornia as a State, and the settlement of the Texan boundary. Cambridge have taken the proper view of the whole subject, derived their validity, in part, as the records of Congres and have made a correct movement. They are aware of the will show, from the votes of Southern representatives. In impossibility of their ever obtaining equal rights and privileges the present condition of affairs, Federal and State, it is therein any of the States of the Union, and are disposed to seek them in Africa, if assured that they can be found there, together with a fair prospect of receiving an adequate remune ration for their industry. This is all that can be asked. Let their deputation visit Liberia, and the Maryland colony also, if they think proper, and see for themselves whether the information heretofore received be correct or false, and let their trust. The union of the States is the real fortress of Amecision as to emigrating rest upon the report which may be made. To that we have no objection, for we feel well as sured that the report will be such as to encourage emigration | tion, let us address ourselves to the sacred task of its preser on a large scale, not only from Maryland, but from other

PRIZE FIGHTS.

The papers announce that a man of Caldwell, New York has accepted the challenge of "Tom Hyer" to a prize-fight for \$10,000, and will meet him to settle the preliminaries a the Branch Hotel, on the 8th of May. Surely public opinion will signally condomn the authorities concerned, if, after notice publicly given, so gross a brutality is allowed to take place. A disgraceful encounter of this character, and the more inhuman from the want of equality in the combatants. lately occurred in our vicinity, though, thanks to the vigiland of our peace officers, our city was spared the shame of being the scene of it. New York has reason to know that these matches sometimes terminate fatally, and are in all instance ndecent and unworthy of any people who are above the necessity of a continual resert to physical force. Two wretche are hired, or offer themselves for gain, to stand before each other and dash the likeness of humanity from each other's countenances with the fury and stupidity of dogs, while the excited crowd stands around, quickly debasing its nature from the natural abharrence of such bloody pleasure, till habit enables it to enjoy the unmanly spectacle. If no other reaso could be given for the prevention of these disgusting exhibi tions, it would be enough that they inure the bystanders the sight of bloodshed, and render them more or less ferocious lawless, and careless of the sanctity of human life. It is grave reproach to a civilized community to permit such conflicts, brutalizing in their tendencies, and vulgar in all their

FROM LIBERIA.

Letters from Monrovia to the 13th of Pebruary (says the Commercial Advertiser) are of an interesting character Among other marks of improvement is the assurance that Liberia will soon become a large exporter of cotton. The success which attends its cultivation is beyond the expectation of its warmest friends.

A letter from H. Teage, dated at Montovia, February 13th, says : "A large number of vessels are now here, which causes more than usual competition in trade. The cotton cusiness will succeed. Captain Shaw, the cutton agent here, told me, a few days since, that he expects to load his vessel with cotton ; so we have another start."

The Captain Shaw mentioned in the above extract is the erson sent out from England to try the experiment whether cotton can be raised for exportation. Mr. Shaw, we believe, had not been in Liberia one year when Mr. Teage wrote; yet he appears already to have arrived at the opinion that he will be enabled to send a cargo of cotton to Liverpool. This s certainly another triumph for the new republic-

EXPLOSION OF A SONA FOUNTAIN. -The New Orlean Picsyune says that on Saturday week, while a soda fountain was being charged, at the corner of Orleans and Royal streets, it exploded with the report of a cannon, and flew up in the air Learly two hundred feet. It passed over the Orleans theatre in its course, and came down in St. Ann street. A piece of the fountain struck against a door where a little negro girl was standing, and came within an ace of killing her.

VIRGINIA WHIG MANIFESTO.

FROM THE NEW YORK EXPRESS.

The Whig members of the Virginia Legislature have issued another capital address to the people of that State. It abounds in sentiments of loyalty to the Union, respect for the laws, and in a manly say of this appeal that it is built up on the broad national platform of Washington's Farewell Address. It says wisely that to the efficiency and permanency of the Union the Federal Government is indispensable; and that as this sprang only from a compromise and mutual concession between divers interests, so can it only be successfully administered by consenting ever to act in the same conciliatory spirit which originally gave it birth. A proper respect to its authority and acquiescence in its measures are duties required by the plainest nsiderations of national, of State, and of individual welfare. It belongs to the States, it is said, to regulate at pleasure their domestic institutions; whilst to the federal authority are equally confided those larger and more national powers which concern the mutual relations of the States themselves, and were deemed necessary to be exercised by that authority in order to the common safety and prosperity. It is argued, upon the subject of the internal industry of the country, that there must be contrariety of opinion upon measures, which designed to establish a policy calculated to affect the indus-trial pursuits and domestic economy of communities as well as individuals, operate of necessity, for that very reason, un equally. Upon these subjects we quote :

4. Under the influence of these considerations, however much we might oppose, as to a tariff, a return to an excessive rate of duties, or, as to internal improvements, a lavish system of appropriations, we may be well content by a judicious arrangement of duties upon foreign merchaodise such vernment, to encourage our demestic manufactures, and to provide in time of peace such improvements of our harbors, sea and lake, and our princital rivers, as may be necessary hend any considerable dissatisfaction. For it is only when excessive daties are imposed, and when appropriations are heedlessly pushed to works of minor importance, that the suspicion is excited of an intention to convert the high powers of Government into a mere machinery for subserving local, sectional, or sordid purposes. A strong feeling of nationali-ty exists fortunately amongst us, and it needs only a wise and temperate administration of our federal affairs in order to exalt to be highest degree the just pride every true American feels in the progress of his country's greatness

Of the alministration of the fugitive slave law, it is said "We view all obstructions to the execution of this law, whether on the part of States or of individuals, as destrucwhether of the fundamental principles of our Union, and as of fatal tendency. We consider the constitution as obligatory on State legislation, and we consider it the duty of every individual to obey the established Government. We therefore hold it to be the duty of the federal authorities to enforce, by all the constitutional means at their command, the obse

"As Whige, we congratulate our party and the countr on the entire fulfilment of the Whig assurances during the last Presidential canvass that Mr. Fillmore would prove sound on the questions that affect Southern safety. Of course, we may equally congratulate them on the falsification of the in jurious predictions and accusations so boldly and indiscriminately made against him by his adversaries. His patriotic performence of his high duties, his wise, right, and firm conduct under difficulty, have vindicated our faith in him, nd endeared him to all good citizens."

The address goes on to lament the tendency to a geographial division of parties as one of the consequences of sectional agitation, the effects of which we were so forcibly warned against by the great Washington. The state of affairs in South Carolina also receives a share of attention. South Carolina, it is said, alone rejects the proffered compromise and, with intentions bereafter to be explained, has provided by law for the appointment of deputies to the Southern Congress recommended by the Nashville Convention. It is hoped that such a Congress cannot at this time be assembled, as no other State has taken steps to be represented in that body. But members have been elected to a Convention, and of this Convention, about to assemble, the address says that in the present condition of our affairs there is nothing to justify exmoving to that republic. Upon this proceeding treme measures on any part, and trusting to the good sense and patriotism of the people of that State, the Whig signers would apprehend nothing really dangerous to the Union, did didates before the people openly avowed themselves in favor of secession; and that the election resulted in the choice of a

> The address goes on to argue that the admission of Califore said "there is no justification, nor even excuse, for the meditated secession.

> Whig State paper : "Fellow-citizens, let us rescue this question from the voi tex of party, and spurp from our bosoms suspicions and mis rican liberty; therefore, with a devout acknowledgment for the great blessing, and a fervent, determined, patriotic devo

The following is the appropriate and spirited close of this

Governor RAMSEY, of Minnesota, accompanies by his Lady, is at present on a visit to this city.

It is the most unaccountable thing to us (says the South Carolinian) that so many of the leaders or those who have been regarded so, occasionally manifest symptoms of unsteadiness, or rather of being in a quandary as to the action the State should take. Eloquence is almost exhausted in depicting the wrongs, aye the wrongs, that the people of this State, in common with their fellow-citizens, have suffered from federal abolition legislation : but when redress is spoken of, eloquence becomes mute, or at most degenerates into the language of hesitancy and uncertainty. Why this should be in South Carolina is more than we can form any idea of and certainly a cause of honest and genuine surprise among those who cling with tenacity to the octrine of State-rights .- Charleston Mercury.

After full investigation by the Attorney Genera and the Secretary of the Interior of the charges against Commissioner EWBANK, they have all been dismissed as frivolous and untrue, and a written entement to that effect given to Mr. EWRANK. Corr. Philadelphia Inquirer.

THE LAKE TRADE .- Gen. Packer, of the Pennsylvania enste, in a speech recently delivered before that body, gives

value of the lake trade for the year 1848	, as follows :
ake Erie	115,785,048
ake Huron	847,152
ake Michigan	24,320,481
ake Ontario	28, 144, 000
ske Champlain	16,750,700
ake St. Ciair	639,524
Total	186 484 905

Forty millions of dollars more than the whole foreign export trade of the United States.

Certain statements are going the rounds in the journals

BOUNTY LAND CLAIMS.

which, we are authorized to say from an official source, do not correctly represent the action of the Pension Office on the bounty land claims under the act of September, 1850. It is true, that the applications already received exceed one hundred thousand in number, and are increasing at the rate of five hundred a day; but, so far from the claims themselves being permitted to slumber, they are subjected from their first reception to a rapid process of classification and arrangement, which, though to superficial observers it may appear tedious and unnecessary, is essential to guard against error and confusion, and actually conduces to dispatch. There are now nearly three hundred warrants issuing daily, and means are in constant exercise to swell the number to four hundred and upwards. Nearly fifteen thousand warrants have been issued to various parts of the country since the plates were first received from the engravers .- Republic.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE MONUMENT.

WASHINGTON NATIONAL MONUMENT OFFICE.

Contributions received at this Office during the month of April, from all sources, except through special agents.

FROM THE MASONIC FRATERNITY. ing Star Lodge, No. 85, North Carolina \$10 Mosaic Lodge, No. 52, Maine.

Jason Burr Lodge, No. 125, Georgia.

Mosaroc Lodge, No. 18, Georgia.

Mosaroc Lodge, No. 18, Georgia.

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From Rev. Moses J. Kelly, Maine.
From Messrs. Chubb, Schenck, & Co., contributed by S. St. John, jr., Connecticut.
From Messrs. Chubb, Schenck, & Co., contributed by J. J. A. Chambers, California.
From Mr. Zantzinger and family.
From G. A. Jones, U. S. Marshal for the District From A. D. Amiss, Assistant Marshal for the District of Virginia.

From Charles Bingham, U. S. Marshal for the Southern District of Alabams......

From Dennis Pennington, Assistant Marshal for the District of Indians...

From John Rolen, Assistant Marshal for the Dis-

trict of Connecticut, (fourth remittance)... From L. H. Cotton, U. S. Marshal for the District of Wisconsin, (second remittance)

Total receipts for April, including those from special agents.....

PROFESSOR PAGE'S ELECTRO-MAGNETIC

A gentleman who was present, and one of those who went n the car on its trip, furnished to the Republic the annexed eccount of Prof. Page's experiment on Tuesday last. The progress of the locomotive when it started was so slow that a boy was enabled to keep pace with it for several hundred feet. But the speed was soon increased, and Bladensburg, a distance of, we believe, about five miles and a quarter, was reached in thirty-nine minutes. When within two miles o that place, the power of the battery being fully up, the locomotive began to run, on nearly a level plane, at the rate of nineteen miles an hour, or seven miles faster than the greatest speed heretofore attained. This velocity was continued for a caused the acids to intermix; and, as a consequence, the propelling power was partially weakened. Two of the other cells subsequently met with a similar disaster.

The Professor proceeded cautiously, fearing obstructions on the way, such as the coming of cars in the opposite direction, and cattle on the road. Seven halts were made, occupying in all forty minutes. But, notwithstanding these hindrances and delays, the trip to and from Bladensburg was ccomplished in one minute less than two hours.

The cells were made of light earthenware, for the purpose of the experiment merely, without reference to durability. This part of the apparatus can therefore easily be guarded

The great point established was, that a locomotive on the principle of Prof. Page can be made to travel nineteen miles

The numerous friends of President SPARKS (says the Cambridge Chronicle) will be gratified to learn that he has so far recovered from the effects of his mishap some time since as to be on the point of resuming the duties of his office. He appeared at evening prayers in the College chapel on Tuesday evening for the first time since his indisposition. The occasion was marked by one of those incidents which relieve the monotony of every day life in college, and add so much enjoyment to the intercourse between the students and their instructors. The whole body of the students rathered in front of the chapel, after prayers, and greeted the President with the very heartiest cheers their throats could utter. Mr. Sparks responded in his customary cordial manner to this demonstration of friendly feeling on the part of his takes one a great many miles with a heap of comfort, and voung friends."

Merchants and others having business in California will be nterested in learning that the Hon. Robert McLane, late and a half dollars per day to live on a steamboat for the long chairman of the Committee of Commerce in the House of Representatives, and PHILIP HAMILTON, Esq., son of Alexander Hamilton, and late counsellor of the city of New York, have formed a co-partnership and will practice law hereafter in San Francisco. Both these gentlemen are of distinguished ability, and eminent lawyers and business men. They will without doubt take rank at once as the leading lawyers in California .- New York Courier & Enquirer.

THE EFFECTS OF THE STORM .- The Plymouth, (Mass.)

Memorial of Saturday says: "We learn that during the gale of last week a quantity of linseed oil came ashore in the breakers, at Manoment ponds. The oil was in forty gallon casks, fourteen of which were rolled upon the shore is n safety, but several casks were burst by being dashed against the rocks. The casks that were saved contained about thirty gallons of oil each, which proved to be in good condition. The condition of the casks was such as to render it certain that they had been in the water a great while, perhaps many years. The outer surface of the casks was considerably decayed, and there were four ridges of iron rust on each, which were the only remnants of what were once iron hoops. The casks were covered with

The above probably came from the brig Hollander, of Bos ton, from Rotterdam, which was capsized and sunk in Massachusetts bay about ten years since.

FLOGGING AT SKA .- In a suit just tried in New York. "Vanguard," to recover damages against the captain and mate, for flogging the plaintiff on the passage from Liverpool New York, the Court charged that, whatever the provocation—and there was none in proof—the act of flogging a of a statute of the United States, passed September 28th, 1850, by which it is provided "that flogging in the navy, and on board vessels of commerce, be and the same is bereby abolished from and after the pissage of said act." The Judge held that the statute subjected the defendants to respond to the plaintiff in damages as fully as if no authority had ever been given by law to a captain to inflict flogging on the seamen comprising his crew. Judgment was then given against the mate for ten dollars, and against the captain for one hundred and fifty dollars, for violation of the statute referred to.

The Burlington (Iowa) Telegraph states that a large number of teams have recently passed through that place, bound to Oregon. The emigrants were principally from Missouri and Indiane.

TELEGRAPH REPORTS. &c.

BALTIMORE, APRIL 30-5 P. M.

I regret to announce the death of the Rev. John M. Dun-CAN, for many years and until recently pastor of the First Independent Presbyterian Church of Baltimore. He expired at his residence this morning after a lingering illness, from the effects of paralysis, in the fifty-eighth year of his age-Mr. Duncan has always been esteemed one among our ables

and most eloquent divines. His death is much regretted. JENNY LIND has recovered from her fatigue in travelling, and will be in fine voice for the concert to-morrow night. The tickets are selling rapidly, and the proceeds being designed entirely for charitable purposes, I have no doubt the theatre will be filled to overflowing.

The Niagara's news has depressed our market, and flour declined 12½ cents per barrel, with sales to day of 700 barrels at \$4.37½ per barrel. Grain is duller. Red wheat 95 to 98 cents, white 102 to 114; white and yellow corn 60 to 61, as decline; oats 40 to 43; whiskey 23½ to 24½ cents per gallon

in hogsheads and barrels.

The Telegraph represents the market in New York as dulf under the Niagara's news. Flour declined 61 cents per bar-rel; common State, \$4.18 a \$4.25; Southern, \$4 81. Grain

BOSTON, APRIL 28, 1851.

LATE FROM ST. DOMINGO .- The schooner Mary Chilton, Capt. Holkins, from Port au Prince 9th instant, arrived at this port this morning. Capt. Holkins reports that the Chamber of Deputies has been in session for the consideration of the proposition of the American Government relative to acknowledging the independence of the Dominicans; but 25 00 it was generally stated on the day Capt. H. sailed that the 8 00 Chambers had rejected the proposition, and that the claims made for the detention of the American brig Leander, and the imprisonment of her captain, had also been rejected. In consequence of this decision the Haytiens were anticipating the arrival of an American squadron at Port au Prince

Five of the persons concerned in the late conspiracy against 5 00 the Government of the empire were shot while Capt. H. was at Port au Prince. One of them, a custom-house officer, met his fate quite coolly, gravely saving that they might shoot him, but there were plenty left; that an imperial Government was too expensive for such a poor island, and neves would be sustained.

The Emperor Soloveus has called an additional military force to Port au Prince, and parades the streets daily at the head of two or three thousand men.

BOSTON, APRIL 30, 2 P.M. The steamer America sailed to-day with one hundred and twenty five passengers and \$100,000 in American gold and 3,300 Mexican dollars. Gen. Wm. H. WHITEHBAD, bearer

10 00 the passengers. Many Boston merchants and others, bound for the World's Fair, went out in the America. Several Democratic clerks in the Custom House have been removed. It is said that Governor Bourwell is preparing to make a general sweep of the Whigs holding office under

of despatches to the American Legation at London, is among

the State Government. SAMUEL E. SEWALL, the Free-soil candidate for Congress in the second district, has withdrawn from the canvass, and recommends his friends to support Mr. RANTOUL, (Dem.) who, he says, has borne such noble testimony against the fugitive slave law.

PHILADELPHIA, APRIL 30, 2 P.M. Several removals and appointments have been made in the Custom House, to take effect on the 1st of May.

DANVILLE, (PA.) APRIL 28.

CHURCH STRUCK BY LIGHTNIG-SAD OCCURRENCE. The new Methodist Church in this place was struck by lightning yesterday afternoon about three o'clock, while the congregation were at prayer, and immediately preceding the adninistration of the communion. The electric fluid passed down the steeple through the roof, and down the lamp rods to near the centre of the church and in the midst of the assembly, and from thence shooting off in every direction. Mrs. GEORGE PENSYL, a highly respectable lady, was struck and instantly killed, and fifteen others injured very seriously. They are now doing well.

The occurrence caused the greatest excitement and alarm, and interrupted the services for the day. The shock was very severe, and many of the females were carried out of the church fainting. The steeple was completely shattered, and will have to be removed. Several pews were torn loose, the floor boards torn up, and the doors shattered. The injury to the and had been but recently completed.

TRAVEL ON THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.

NEW ORLEANS, APRIL 9, 1851. For the twelfth time I have traversed the entire length of he Ohio to its confluence with the Mississippi, and the latter noble river has borne me the same number of times safely to the great Crescent City, where, at a single glance from the steamboat's deck, one beholds the produce of an empire. Piles upon piles are waiting for shipment to every section of the habitable globe.

What a glorious sight! What a happy contemplation! How proud I am in knowing myself a member of the American Union. Yes, it is true; hardly two years have passed since we whipped one nation and fed another. Both Mexico and Ireland have reason to like us the better for it, and they do. Dissolve this Union! Let any anti-unionist, however sanguine, go aboard a steamboat at Pittsburgh, and come to New Orleans; watch the inseparable connexion, the indissoluble ties, the paternal and fraternal regard, the enormous trade and other countless interests that he must see, all binding together the slave and the free States, and he will exclaim, "impossible!"

The boats are usually well loaded, both with freight and passengers, and the average price is actually higher than it was a few years back, although to a traveller from any other part of the world it appears astonishingly chesp, and indeed it is. A Mississippi boat is much the same as ever. It gives a great deal to eat for a little money. It costs but from one to one and three-quarter cents per mile all found, or tworoutes. It takes from nine to twelve days from Pittsburgh to this city, according to the speed of the boats. Distance near 2,500 miles.

I have often wondered why our Hudson river had no such boats as are used here and on the Western waters. Any traveller who knows will say he has more genuine social comfort on a "Missi-sippi steamboat" costing \$25,000 thanhe has on a Northern boat costing \$100,000. Why? Because here the freight goes into the hold and on the lower deck with the cattle, and the cabin passengers occupy the clear clean upper deck, take their food in a light, airy hall, and sleep, without extra charge, in state-rooms. There the thing is reversed. The passengers eat and sleep in the hold. often a gorgeous one certainly, but still a hole, or " hold," or pay extra, considerably, and have a state-room not always well ventilated. Were I a steamboat man, I would frighten some of these Commodore Vanderbilts with a boat, or four of them, with one-fourth their capital.

Every thing is discussed during the ten days' passage, and am happy to see that every year discovers more rational enoyment. There is less poker and brag playing for heavy stakes, and more whist and euchre for fun and cigars; less vingt-un for ten (aye, a hundred) dollars a corner, and more of the same game for the honor of winning, and the smiles of the fair partners or lookers on. The boat has every variety of passengers. At the great depot of the mining and melting region we took on the "iron master;" at Cincinnati the pork-packer; at Louisville the hemp-grower; at Madison, Indians, the corn-grower; at Cairo the horticulturist; and so on to the cotton-planter, merchant, gentleman, and politicians.

The tremendously increasing trade of New Orleans ounds me every time I arrive in the city, and now more than ever. Ocean steemships are now added to the list off this steamboat city. The river and gulf boats are astromerlating beyond all precedents.

The Mexican and Texas coast trade is adding daily to the rrivals and departures; so that with the natural but wonder ful increase of the Mississippi, Missouri, Ohio, and Arkaneas river traffic flowing into the city, New Orleans has and is reaping advantages equalled by no city in our blessed Union, except New York.